

GOODLOE, D.S.S., HOUSE  
13809 Jericho Park Road  
Bowie  
Prince George's County  
Maryland

HABS No. MD-1062

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### D.S.S. GOODLOE HOUSE

HABS NO. MD-1062

Location: 13809 Jericho Park Road, Bowie, Prince George's County, Maryland.

Significance: The D.S.S. Goodloe House, a 1915-1916 Colonial Revival style, is significant for its association with Don Speed Smith Goodloe who was the first principal of the Maryland Normal and Industrial School, now Bowie State University, Maryland's first black post secondary school.

Description: The Goodloe house, built in 1915-1916, is a Colonial Revival style, hip-roof brick and frame dwelling of the "classic box" or foursquare plan. It consists of a two-and-one-story main block, with a two story rear (west) wing. The house is distinguished by tall exterior chimneys, gable dormers with Palladian-style windows, and stick-style decorative details.

The house is a wood frame structure faced with brick laid in running common bond, and highlighted by ornamental courses of rowlock. The main block is three-bays-by-three-bays. The entrance is in the central bay of the main east facade through a door with ten-pane side-lights and a three-pane transom. Each sidelight consists of two vertical rows of five panes each, over a molded panel. The wood molding which separates the sidelights from the outer light of the transom has a dentil molding. The east facade is sheltered by a one-story hip-roof porch with a boxed cornice of a double frieze, supported by Tucson style wood columns with fully molded capitals and bases. Each column rests on a brick base. The porch has a railing of plain balusters and rests on brick piers infilled with lattice. It wraps around part of the south facade, as far as the projecting bay.

Above the east entrance, at second story level, is a three-part window: a nine-over-one-pane window between two narrower six-over-one-pane window flanked by two small six-pane square windows. This east gable dormer is repeated in the north plane of the roof. The first bay of the south facade is highlighted by a two-and-one-half-story semi-octagonal projecting bay with nine-over-one double hung sash windows in its three faces. A second story door in its easterly face opens onto the roof of the south porch, where a balcony is bounded by a plain balustrade. The projecting bay is surmounted by a pedimented crossgable. The pediment is set off above a deeply shelved cornice, supported by stick-style brackets with pendants. Within the tympanum is a louvered lunette window.

The brick foundation encloses a full basement with a course of brick in rowlock defining a watertable. Two tall exterior corbelled brick chimneys rise on the north elevation, framing the center bay. A third exterior chimney rises between second and third bay on the south elevation, balanced by the projecting bay.

There is a fourth tall corbelled brick chimney at the juncture of the main block and wing. The hip roof of the main block encloses a full attic space.

Extending to the west and inset from both the north and south elevations is a two-story hip-roof wing. It is one-bay deep and two bays wide. There is an entrance into its north elevation. Filling the northwest interior space between the main block and wing, and sheltering this rear entrance, is a screened hip-roof porch, with square wooden posts and plain railing. The brick foundation of the wing encloses a small "canning room".

The interior plan of the house is the traditional foursquare with central stairhall and flanking double parlors. The kitchen and pantry are situated in the northwest quadrant, while the rear wing contains an office and bath. Surrounds of the doors and windows are Classical Revival in style, plain board with inner bead, surmounted by a plain frieze with crown molding. Baseboards are high with crown molding. All doors and wood trim are of pine with a dark stain.

In the northwest corner of the lot is long shed-roof shed in deteriorating condition. It is six bays long with one door in the north end, and another in the second bay of the east front. The building is sheathed with board and batten and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. The building may be contemporaneous to the house.

History: The D.S.S. Goodloe House was built in 1915-1916 for the first Principal of the Maryland Normal and Industrial School (now Bowie State College), and stands in a rural area near that institution.

In 1908, the trustees of the Baltimore Normal School for the Education of Colored Teachers offered their assets to the State of Maryland on the condition that the state maintain a permanent normal school for training black teachers. In 1910, the State of Maryland accepted the proposal and purchased a 187-acre tract of land, Jericho Park near Bowie, from Edward E. Perkins. The new institution was formally dedicated on June 16, 1911, as the Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie. It opened in September 1911 with an enrollment of 50 students.

In June 1911, D.S.S. Goodloe was appointed Principal of the new school. Goodloe had been educated at Berea College in Kentucky, and Allegheny College and Meadville Theological School in Pennsylvania. He served as teacher-principle in Greenville, Tennessee, and at the Manassas Industrial School in Virginia. Goodloe served as teacher-principal of the new Maryland Normal School from 1911 to 1921; he was employed under a joint contract with his wife, Fannie Carey Goodloe, who served as matron and music

teacher.

In 1914 and 1915, D.S.S. Goodloe purchased 38 acres of land just northwest of the Normal School campus, and contracted with the Moore Architectural Company to prepare plans and specifications for a two story ten-room "brick veneer" house. This company was operated by John A. Moore, out of his rooming house at 407 E Street, N.E., in Washington. Moore, a black architect/carpenter, formed his own company, and worked as architect and contractor at this address from 1911 to 1923. He prepared plans and specifications in 1915 for Goodloe, who hired local black laborers to construct the house. Lumber for the framing was cut on the Goodloe property, the footings were of poured concrete, and the foundation walls of brick; limestone sills were installed, and the house was covered with a facing of red brick. The house was completed in 1916 and assessed at a value of \$2000, a substantial value for this period.

Goodloe served as Principal of the Normal School during its formative years. Emphasis was placed on home economics, and agricultural and mechanical studies. By 1916 the enrollment was 63, and Goodloe was able to report that students trained at his school had no difficulty in securing teaching positions. Goodloe served as Principal until 1921, after which he moved from Bowie to Washington, D.C. He took up a career in real estate, and died in Washington in 1959. The house which he had built near the campus remained the home of Fannie Carey Goodloe until her death in 1969, and, after that, remained the home of their son, Wallis A. Goodloe.

Sources: Pearl, Susan G. National Register Nomination: Don S.S. Goodloe, 1988. The nomination is located in the History Division, National Park Service.

Historian: Terra Klugh, HABS Historian, 1994.